NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1856.

example, united himself with the National Democracy, he would perhaps not have fallen far short of the great reputation of Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett or even Colonel Benton himself. And had Mr. Phillips only enlisted under the banners of the illustrious Fillmore, who knows but he might have won the wreaths which now adorn the brows of our Stevenson or of your own Erastus Brooks? Leaving these misguided men to the pangs such reflections cantot fail to cause, I will pass from them with one word more as to Mr. Phillips's hair. Your one word more as to Mr. Painips's hair. I our readers will picture to themselves a false portrait if they imagine that his brow is crowned by hyacyuthine curls. Far from it. Though several years Mr. Garrison's junior—being not much past forty. I should imagine—he is almost as bald as his confederate. I have been perplexed how to account for this apparent incompatibility of hair and fanati-cism, of which there are other signal examples. Perhaps the hot-headedness of the parties consumes and shrivels up the root from within, so that the growth dies of course. Or, it may be that, at some incid intervals, becoming sensible of the mischiefs they have done and are doing, they tear out their hair by handfulls, seeking relief to their mental and the course description. But I leave guish in this crineous deracination. But I leave this rice question to the decision of naturalists and noral philosophers.

As to Mr. Edmund Quincy, the third of this

Tonne On Studies allement a fee contrast

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As to Mr. Edmund Quincy, the third of this traitorous triumvirate, I cannot speak as fully of his personal appearance as that of his two more celebrated colleagues, inasmuch as I could not get so good a view of him as of them. In point of years, I hould say he stood between the two, though I may be mistaken, as I recollect that Miss Bremer (whose judgment in a case of this kind should be without appeal) describes him in her book as " a young man." I considered him with the more inyoung man. zerest, that he has been thought capable, by persens of limited means of information, of writing my letters to you. I did not think much of his speeches at these meetings, and can only hope, for the sake of my own credit, that he is not with-out some kind of cleverness to which he may owe the compliment of being mistaken for me. I observed that his head had not undergone that tonsure of fanaticism as to which I have speculated above. He had some hair on the top of his head in the place where the hair ought to grow, for which I can only account on one of two hypotheses— either that his fanaticism is not of so herce and scorching a heat as that of the other two, or else that, with equally malicious intentions, his ability has not enabled him to do any thing like their mis-chief, so that he may not have had so many or so violent paroxysms of remorse and despair as they. Justice, however, compels me to say one thing: Having seen by THE TRIBUNE that responsible editors in New-York and Boston had described this person as a hyens, a wolf and a ghoul, I could not but watch him closely so far as I had the opportu-nity, from a laudable curiosity to observe the habits of so remarkable a specimen of natural history. And I must declare to you, however reluctantly, that I saw nothing vampyrish or lycanthropic about him. He seemed to be a very quiet and civilly disposed person; and, so far from suspecting him of carnibal proclivities, I give you my honor that, to look at him, I should not have supposed that he had ever eaten so much as a sucking child. But of course, I do not propose to set up my mere opinion against the well-considered judgment of your co-

temporaries.

I had intended telling you something about Plymouth, with one or two odd anecdotes of the last mouth, with one or two odd anecdotes of the last age which came to my knowledge there; but I have neither the space nor the heart for anything that savors of levity or frivolity at this moment. When I consider that the avowed purpose of those frantic enthusiasts is to deprive us of that Southern support and solace by which alone we exist, I cannot but feel too serious for jesting. Suppose for a moment that they could have their way, what would be the picture this now happy land would present? Our Commerce would have a fit of palsy and our Manufactures one of apoplexy. Deprived and our Manufactures one of apoplexy. Deprived of the care and protection of our Southern guardians, we should be as incapable of taking care of ourselves as our black brethren on the plantations. Without our natural governors, we should sink at once into anarchy and ruin. Our cities would become as Tyre and Sidon, Broadway and Washington street would be valuable only for their hay-crops, and Wall street and State street would become the pastures of sheep and oxen instead of the abodes of bulls and bears. Those of us that escaped the interchangeable cutting of throats that would at once ensue would have to see the Almehouse without fail. All New York to go to the Almshouse without fail. All New-York would be removed to Bellevue and all Boston to Deer Island. Without any of these blessings which we owe solely to our Southern brethren, without commerce, manufactures, revenue, post-office, education, literature religion, what would become of us! The protecting arm of the South being withdrawn, we should fall unresisting victims to the first foreign invader that should take it into his head to help himself to us. I shudder at the pros-

"Lo, thy dread Empire, Chaos, is restored, Light dies before thy uncreated word; Thy hand, great Anarch! lets the curtain fall, And universal darkness covers all!"

With these lines, which Mr. Thackeray pronounced the finest in the English language (I must deviate enough from my resolution of saying nothing funny to say that), I will take my leave of you until a mere cheerful hour shall be given me. BYLES.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD ACCIDENT. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We gave in THE TRIBUNE, yesterday, an account of the disaster on this road. We find some additional

the disaster on this road. We find some additional particulars in the Albany papers.

When the train was about two miles this side of Paterson, which is sixty-three miles north of New-York, the train came upon a broken rail. The hind car was thrown down a steep embankment, turning over and being thrown upon the top. The middle car was drawn from the track by the rear car, and so wrecked that the rear end lay upon its side, while the front portion stood upright. The coupling between the locometive and tender or between the tender and baggage car broke about the same time, which doubtless saved many a life. Of the passengers, eleven were more or less injured, some very severely, while about a like number escaped with flesh wounds.

The passengers who escaped immediately set about rescuing the injured from the ruins of the broken cars. The right was cold, and many of them suffered from exposure, and from having to wade through a pond of water at the bottom of the embankment where the wreck of the hind car was lying. The engineer, conjuctor and some of the passengers proceeded to Pawlings and brought down a car, in which the injured were placed and carried to the house of Mr. Laoy, where

placed and carried to the house of Mr. Lacy, where placed and carried to the house of Mr. Lacy, where physicians were procured at the Pawlings Station, and every attention paid them.

The following are the names of the injured, so far as we could learn from those who came up on the road on Sunday:

we could learn from those who came up on the road on Sunday:

C. P. Williams, eeq., of this city, bruised about the chest. Mr. W. came up on the train yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. He was suffering severely at the time, it being extremely difficult for him to breathe. He was conveyed to his residence, medical attendance was secured immediately, and we learned last evening that he had improved much, and this morning he is considered out of danger.

Mrs. Thompson of Williamsburgh was shockingly out about the head, and it was thought that she could not survive her injuries. There was a deep gash in her forehead, extending down the face, laying the fieshy part of the check open. One of her ears was nearly part of the check open. One of her ears was nearly severed. Her husband left for England in the steamer of Wedteesday last, and she, accompanied by her son, a lad about ten years of age, was intending to spend the holidays with her friends in this city, by the name of McNeil, and the residue of the time of her husband is absence with some relatives and friends in Canada.

Means Holmes, a young Irish girl, on her way to visit

of McNeil, and the residue of the time of her husband's absence with some relatives and friends in Canada.

Mary Holmes, a young Irish girl, on her way to visit rome friends in Troy, received some injuries, but our informant was of the opinion that she was more frightened than hurt.

Mrs. Higsby of Little Falls, Herkimer Co., had an arm badiy fractured and otherwise injured.

Catherine Kelly of Brooklyn received a severe wound in the back.

in the back.

James Savage of Albany was injured about the head, and his sor, E. Savage of Buffalo, was thought to be seriously injured internally.

S. P. Gaskill of Albios, Orleans County, N. Y., had a limb fractured and was badly injured. George Ayrant of New-York was seriously injured internally, as were also F. W. Oliver of Rome, and Mr. Gilbert of New York. There were many who had a serious New York. There were many who had a arrow escapes from death. Among them, Miss Irvin of this city, and a daughter of Mr. Irvin of the firm of Tracy, Irvin & Co., New York, also Mr. John Ramsey of New York, who was slightly burned from being thrown against a red-hot stove.

George Hill, the conductor, was so badly isjuted that he was left at Mr. Lacy's house.

he was left at Mr. Lacy's house.

all, injured; but that the above-named were the most aericusly maimed and bruised. Four, beside Mr. Williams, reached this city yesterday morning. The others were brought two or three miles further north to the Village of Pawlings, where medical attendance was promptly furnished them. The weather was stormy and very cold on the night of the accident, and the paweingers, especially these who were injured, suffered intersely from the severity of the atmosphere.

We cannot refrain from speaking of the heroic conduct of Mrs. Hull of Troy, she was untiring and devoted in her attentions to the injured, and labored to make them as comfortable as her resources would permit.

permit.

The two passenger cars are perfect wrecks, and the escape with life is truly miraculous.

KANSAS.

ADVENTURE OF A FUGITIVE. From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 15, 1856. In the small tract of Indian territory which lies to the south-west of us, a new phase of patriarchal life presented itseif, in which Slavery of the most orthodox pattern has attained an extent that is startling, when the slender population is considered. There the semi-civilized Creek and Cherokee Indians have fixed their quarters. There would certainly be nothing startling in the idea that the indolent and warlike aborigines should take to slave-owning, but in this instance the spread of the "peculiar institution" has originated more from colonizing efforts of the slavery-extensionists in For many years has this effort to plant slavery among the Indian tribes of the Territories been most sedulously followed. Long before the repeal of the sedulously followed. Long before the repeal of the Missouri Restriction was supposed to have thrown Kansas open to Slavery, slaves were introduced among the different tribes of this Territory. A few Indians among the Wyandots, Shawnees, and several other tribes, became slave owners, but the institution never flourished, and very vigorous efforts to plant it were attended with but slender success. Among the Creeks and Cherokees, the case is different. Some of the chiefs and head men, own from one to two hundred. One of the Rosses has one hundred and forty—and poor is that Indian who has not at least five "niggers."

Among these Creeks and Cherokees there can scarcely be said to be an aristocracy of color. The distinctions between tawny, brown and black are no great deal at best, and even these nice shades have been lost by an intermixture of races, which has gone on for years, until the distinction has be-come lost. Not only has a hybrid race sprung from the prostitution of the negro women by their Indian masters, but Indian women do not consider it beneath them to marry or live with negro men. This state of affairs, together with the wild region where they are located, and the less than half civilized character of the Indians themselves, has given a very peculiar character to this phase of the "doinstitution." The slaves of these tribes would hardly do to sell into the cane or cotton fields of Louisiana or Alabama. They have got a little sniff of the free air from the mountains, are more bold and restless, and but for two thingsthe fact that they are generally well treated and the difficulty of finding a way of escape from this wilderness-girt region—this Cherokee Slavery would not last long.

I have just had a conversation with one of these who made his escape last Summer. He is a bold, independent-looking specimen. His father was a negro and his mother an Indian woman, and he says he was by right free. According to the theory of negro descent by the mother, I suppose this is strictly correct; but interest, when it enters into conflict with even well-established opinion, will overthrow it, and even more powerful obstacles. And so Williamson—that was the name of the man

 was the slave of somebody.
 Last Summer, some of the Creek Indians found it necessary, or made it suit their convenience, to go to war with their neighbors, the Camanches. As the Camanches are not to be trifled with, an old Creek Chief, who with a handful of men was erdeavoring to hold his own in Western Kansas, erdeavoring to hold his own in Western Kansas, being sorely pressed, sent to the Creek and Chero-kee Nation for assistance. The result will illustrate Cherokee Slavery. The Indians persuaded their slaves that the Creek Chief in question preferred them as warriors; and accordingly a force of nearly eight hundred, most of them slaves, was (according to my informant) mustered for the service. Glad, doubtless, to exchange the plow and hoe for weapons of war, this terrible army marched north-ward to fight for their masters. With poor arrangements for ambulance and a miserable commis-sariat, they made but slow progress. A few days after they started, one or two slaves, who had not volunteered at first, followed and overtook the cortege. These latter were in turn followed as fugislaves, and were fercibly taken back-it being explained that they could not go, as they volunteered at first. While this army of slaves was thus slowly marching northward, a civil war was raging among the white belligerents in Kansas. Whether from this fact, or a general desire to guard the interests of Slavery, some white reside among or near the Cherokees, who were "sound on the goose," used their efforts to stop the expedition. They told the Indian slaveholders of the danger of permitting their slaves to acquire such a warlike character, and they finally succeeded in hardening the hearts of these second Pharaohs, so that they "would not let the people go." After having gone some distance, the expedition was contaking and ordered home.

overtaken and ordered home.

Among those who went with this expedition was this man Williamson. Having come so far to oblige this man Williamson. Having come so far to oblige his master, he concluded to journey farther to accommodate himself. He escaped from the party, and succeeded in making his way to Osawaiamie, at which place he presented himself shortly before the battle and burning of that place in August. Although he can speak the English language fluently, he would not betray his knowledge of it, or talk in anything but the Indian, until he was satisfied that he was among friends. I asked him what indianally him to seek the white settlements in this duced him to seek the white settlements in thi

"I heard of the difficulties," he said, "and that there was more of liberty in this quarter;" and then added, with quiet manner, "The whole party would have come had they known they were so

near, and matters here were as they are."

Only think of such a hybrid addition to Slavery. ruled and "black-law" protected Free-Soilism that would rule Kansas. But I must briefly state his adventure, which occurred about a week ago:

A few weeks ago, Williamson crossed the Kansas
River to the north side, and hired himself to a

River to the north the Stranger Croek. There his principal duty was taking care of a number of horses. Eight days ago two Pro-Slavery men ruffians, rather) passed that way, and noting Williamson, concluded that he would make a fine prize. As they were riding past they stopped and spoke to him, and told him they were going to Lecompton. Shortly afterward they returned, when he was at the stable and rode up, to him. After he was at the stable, and rode up to him. After some conversation one of them exed Williamson

very sharply, and said:

'You belong to old Mr. — in Platte County.' "No, I don't; I never was in Platte County,

said Williamson.

"Oh, you need not deny it. We know you mighty well, and know all about it. You're seen the band-bill offering a reward for and describing this man," said Ruffian number one to Ruffian numper two, in a familiar tone.
"Yes, and he's just the description," was the

Williamson, who is not a man to be trifled with. Williamson, who is not a man to be trined with, hereupon began to talk very sharp to the two men, and, as he said, "told them what he thought of them." After a good deal of talk the two men pulled out their revolvers and pointed them at Williamson, who stood in the stable door. The Free-State man, by whom he was hired, was in the table had a good says the nightly cried.

stable, but as soon as he saw the pistols, cried,
"Let me out! don't shoot me!" and having secured his own person, left the other parties to settle their difficulties as they pleased.
"Take the read, and go before us!" ordered one

Williamson paid no attention to this, but left the of the men.

stable and walked directly for the house.

"D—n you, take the road?" shouted they, seeing he paid no attention to them. He walked steadily the house. One of the men began firing at The first two shots missed their aim, but at

the third fire the ruffian hit Williamson near the region of the heart. The bell glanced off the rib., saving the vital, but inflicting a severe flesh wound. Williamson ran into the house and got a rifle. The man who had shot him turned and fled. Williamson, fired by pain and rage, followed him fleetly on foot. Then was a chase. The coward horseman leaped his horse down a bank, and rode into the brush, so that his pursuer lost sight of him.

Disappointed, he turned on the other who had remained. The man was for riding off but Wil-liamson told him if he did he was a dead man. Although armed with a revolver, this ruffian began to beg for his life. "It was only a drunken frelic," be said, and declared that he had not shot. Williamson at this moment discovered that he had lost the cap from his rifle, in the chase after the first but he ordered the man from his horse and compelled him to give up his revolver, of which he got persession. He showed it to me. It was a four-inch Celt. His wound is healing, and he has heard no more of the two ruffians. But such a is a mere trifle for a Kansas "Law-and Order" man.

CLOSE OF THE LAND SALES AT LEAVEN-

WORTH

From Our Special Correspondent. LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Dec. 16, 1856. Last night, or early this morning, Mr. Edie. Commissioner to sell the Delaware ceded lands. left the Fort and started for Washington City. Last Friday night, the whole of the land, exclusive of what had been surveyed into town lets, was sold, and on Saturday the sale of lots commenced with the town of Jacksonville. Hardville, (Hickory Point, North), and Delaware were next sold. The towns of Easton and Alexandria were not surveyed as town sites at the time the land surveys were made, and the original owners purchased them as squatter's claims or land. On Monday night the when Judge Latta's addition to the City of Leaven-worth, which is a claim, surveyed and subdivided into blocks of ten or twelve acres each, was to be sold. The Commissioner stated that his instruc-tions were not to sell the lots on which houses were not erected, unless they brought nearly their full value; in point of fact not regarding them as claims. The position taken, although not strictly adhered to, was to allow no one to purchase at the appraisement price, unless they are occupants or actual residents of the subdivision of land offered, be it squatter's claim or town lots. However much justic there might have been in applying this rule rigidly to land claims, it is a somewhat different matter as regards subdivisions into town lots. So rapid has been improvement in this Territory, even in spite of all the difficulties that have existed, that in some cases the subdivision of a claim into a tow seemed imperatively called for. The person thus subdividing his claim could not, as a matter of course, live on every subdivision, and that he should thus forfeit his right, may appear rather hard. Again, this decision would strike a severe blow at all the property in this city. Many men who have owned several lots have built and rented; under the decision the person renting could claim the right of occupancy, and purchase at the ap-praisement value over the head of the real owner. All lots on which there was no improvement would thus be sold as unclaimed land to the highest bidder, the person who had previously bought them having no advantage over other purchasers.

It was clearly evident that difficulties would be

likely to ensue from selling the lots in this city un-der these instructions. If the rights of squatters on these ceded lands were to be respected at all, as has been done in case of the land claims, there as has been done in case of the land claims, there can be no good reason why an invidious distinction should be draw prejudicial to the helders of town property.

Get these circumstances the Commissioner felt the awkwardness of his position. Gov. Geary urged him to proceed with the sale, waiving the special instructions, and respecting the rights of bona fide claimants, as in other cases, and volunteered to stand between him and responsitions. bility. The Commissioner did not feel prepared to do this, hence his burried departure for Washing-ton. He bears one letter from Gov. Geary and another from Gen. Smith, urging upon the authori-ties at Washington the propriety of selling the town property in Leavenworth and vicinty at the approperty in Leavenwerin and vicinty at the appraisement, and respecting the rights of those who have built a city here, and who, by purchase or improvement, have become property-holders. Mr. Edie has stated that he will endeavor to have his instructions altered so as to sell at the appraise ment: or, in his language, so that "neither the "Indians nor settlers would be wronged." I learn that he will not return, but will resign his post as Commissioner in case the request that carries him to Washington be not complied with.

During his absence the sales will be adjourned from day to day. He proposes to return so that the actual sales can be concluded at as early a day as possible; but weeks, even months may elapse before the sales are resumed; meanwhile this place must suffer severely and be kept from improve-ment by the uncertainty of titles. Capital is timid, and in the face of such facts no excitement or ex-traneous influence can restore the confidence neces-

traneous influence can restore the confidence necessary to give the proper zest to enterprise.

Under the appraisement made by the Indian agents, the lots in Leavenworth City were fixed at a value ranging from 33 to \$12 each. As a matter of course, their present commercial value is much greater. There are lots in this city on which no house is built that could not be bought for \$2,500. Sums not much short of that have been paid for such this accordance of the price of the price of the property of the second thus he given by original claims. such title as could thus be given by original claim-ants to lots. Even back from the landing, or central business-point, the commercial value of build-ing lots will average several hundred dollars each. Under such circumstances the reader can fancy the state of affairs that would likely exist here among all parties if all lots, on which a house was not built and occupied, were set up at auction regard-

built and occupied, were set up at auction regardless of the claim of those who consider themselves the owners, and whose improvements, capital and enterprise have given the land on which the town is located much of its present value.

There is another view of the subject. The Delaware Indians ceded this portion of their lands to the Government on the condition that the Government shuld survey and sell it at auction to the highest bidder, on their behoof. The faith of treaties may seem to require that this should be carried out to the letter. It may be argued that the Indians are entitled to the full value of all that the whole of this ceded tract would have brought at auction, whether claims had been made on it or auction, whether claims had been made on it or not. Utterly regardless, indeed, of all such claims, not. Utterly regardless, indeed, of all such claims, and the incheate titles growing out of them. If the position be taken that the Indians are to be entitled to what the land would bring without regard for the rule should the improvements of squatters, the rule should have been one of general application. There is no justice in deciding that a certain portion of the squatters should purchase at a low or minimum squatters should purchase at a low or minimum rate, on account of real or supposed improvements, and that others should have the rights or claim they have acquired in this way, disregarded. The case is peculiar. The rule under which those lands were to be sold was different from the mode for-merly adopted, but then it ought to have been

On the simple merits of the case the Delawares On the simple ments of the case the Delawares were not entitled to the value of the improvements, or the value that sprang from the improvements. The squatters should either have been kept off, or their rights respected when they were permitted to settle. It is unquestionably a fact, that the appraisement value of the land about this city is much higher than it would have been had the city is much higher than. True, it may be regarded that never been built. True, it may be regarded that the owners of lots who do not reside on them, are speculators. They are so, in point of fact, more or less; but even speculation and the capital to

speculators. They are so, in point of fact, more or less; but even speculation and the capital to back it have done much for this place.

There is some dissatisfaction entertained by the people of Leavenworth, and justly, because the same rule was not applied in selling the town property in Jacksonville, Delaware and Hardville. would not wish to make any unjust assertions in regard to this distinction arising from party differences, but it is a fact and it is just to state it, that Jacksonville, Delaware and Hardello are Pro-Slavery towns, originated by Pro-Slavery mea, while a large portion of Leavenworth city is owned by Free-State men. At Delaware the town was purchased by blocks, at the appraisement value. The whole town of Hardville (ninety blocks) was

purchased by one man, at the appraisement value; that man the person who laid it off. Jacksonville was purchased in the same way, in three parts, by three of the original company. That these two being but little improvement in them, is no argument in favor of such a procedure; in fact it is the reverse, if the position be taken that improvement is the basis of an inchoate title.

The Commissioner has carried with him to

Washington a very special map of this city. Every lot on which there is a residence is marked, and the improvements and probable value of the whole noted. Whether the light this will throw on the subject will enable the powers that be to make a wiser settlement of the difficulties than they other-

wise could, remains to be seen.

A very considerable amount of uneasiness exists among the people here relative to this matter. Ru n ors are very current that the sale of the lots in Leavenworth will be removed to Washington City or St. Louis. In either case, property-holders here would be in a critical situation. Commercial men are quiet and thoughtful, and those who know of no other argument, talk of bowie-knives and re-volvers.

THE DELAWARE LAND SALES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Dec. 18, 1856. As I wrote in my last, the first sales of land at which a Government title to the soil of Kansas was obtainable, closed on Monday night. The lots in this town are yet to sell, but all the farming lands and the property in other towns are sold. The sa'e of the Delaware ceded lands inaugurates a new era in Government land sales. For the first time in the history of the Government, ALL the lands to be offered for sale were sold. Even the smallest fraction was eagerly bid for and sold, down to the fragtion was easerly bid for and sold, down to the frag-ment of an acre. The northern boundary of this ceded tract does not run parallel with the Govern-ment surveys, widening as it goes west, and conse-quently there were fractions along the whole of it. Nearly 200,000 acres were sold. Two-thirds of this was bought at the appraisement value by squat-ters, or persons who pretended, or who had pro-cured by false affidavits, evidence that they were squatters. The remainder of the land, or the unclaimed portion, was bought at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 per acre. In some instances a from \$2 to \$5 per acre. In some instances

As a general result of the sales, all the informa-tion I have been able to acquire leads me to believe that two-thirds of all the land sold, claimed, or otherwise, has fallen into the hands of the Free-State men, or Northern or Eastern settlers. There are really more Pro-Slavery settlers on the tract just sold than on any other large portion of the soil of Kansas; but even here, there is a considerable

majority of Free-State settlers.

There was a very large concourse of people at Leavenworth during the sales, there being nearly three thousand at one time. For the last two weeks they have been leaving. Just before navigation of the Missouri River closed many took the opportunity to leave. Now, all is ice-bound and we hav no railroads. The speculators from a distance have been hurrying home by stage, buggy and wagon. Some have not been able to leave yet, and those who have started within the last few days will abundantly realize the felicity of Western travel.

FURTHER THREATS AGAINST MR. PARK. From Our Special Correspondent.

PARKVILLE, Mo., Dec. 19, 1856. Border Ruffian sm is not dead yet. A short interregnum in the reign of terror makes the hopeful anticipate the end of all such things, forgetful that the policy which led to it still exists in all its force. and that the same men are still here to earry it out. Mr. Park has been again notified to leave Parkville, under the most direful threats of vengeance in case of noncompliance. A Committee of twelve men from Platie City came to Parkville a few days age to notify the people of this place of their intentions. Their designs against Mr. Park were to have been executed yesterday, but yesterday passed without any further demonstration on the part of the Ruffians of Platte City. Perhaps the determination of the majority of the people of Parkville to sustain Mr. Park had the effect of deterring them; perhaps it was merely deferred until a more co

The immediate cause of this demonstration against Mr. Park, was the fact of his having taken some part in a railroad meeting held at Quindaro some eight days ago. Quindaro has been denounced by these Border Ruffians as an "Abolition town," and the project of making a railroad from that point on the river to Lawrence, and thence along the valley of the Kaw to Fort Riley, as another effort to "Abolitionize the Terrritory." Mr. Park and a Mr. Burns, of Parkville, attended the railroad meeting in question, and, on being called on, made some remarks in regard to it. As Mr. Park's politieal antecedents were sot deemed unexceptionable, this step on his part was considered as favoring the interest of other parties, even should his own have been identified with them, and the Border Ruffans

been identified with them, and the Border Ruffans consider him an unfit resident of Missouri.

The wintry weather which set in at the beginning of the month, helds on steady and rather severe. Before I left Leavenworth City, yesterday, heavily loaded teams were crossing the Missouri River on the ice. Here, owing to the shelter of the timber, the river is not freuen over, but water runs in the channel. This merring it rained, rained, rained, and all was muddy; now a North wind is rapidly putting a stop to the brief thaw.

The trade of this place is sustained to a great extent from the Kansas side. The Wyandot Indians, who have been long settled, and are intelligent and wealthy, make this one of their trading

gent and wealthy, make this one of their trading points. The Pelaware Indians, who have sattled in the lower or eastern part of their reserve, in the timber, are the most industrious and wealthy, they having some fine farms in the part of the reserve in question. They do their trading here. The building of the Town of Quindaro will, I think, take that trade in the direction of the new town, where it will naturally and legitimately go. whole of Western Missouri has been fattening years on the Indian and overland trade, and convinced that it is jealousy lest this fall into the hands of others that has emisted the mercantile inbands of others that has considered in emercannic in-terests of the border counties so carnestly in favor of the Pro-Slavery cause, and fear that a free and enterprising class of settlers should fill up Eastern Kansas and seize the keys of such profitable com-

With Kansas as a Slave State, it would merely be an appanage of Missouri, and be in the hands of the Border Ruffians. They would extend their in terest and dominion over it, and crush out its pros-perity under their feet. But the struggle is not perity under their feet. But the strugge is not yet over. Enterprise, intelligence and no small share of wealth are engaged in the conflict with Ruffianism and the prostitution of our Government authority. So far, Ruffianism and the Government have had it aff their own way. I find within the last few days that the Pre-Slavery interests are merely quiet because they fancy they have gained over thing, that there is no present prospect of every thing—that there is no present prospect of cancillation, that can be relied on, and that the Slave Power have neither relinquished hope, nor the determination to work, as they have done.

FROM TEXAS.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 11th inst., ears. "On Friday night last several Indians were prowing sround the ranches some fifteen or twenty miles west of San Antonio. They took all the horses from the ranche of one man, and we expect every day to hear of more depredations."

The same paper has a letter dated Fort McK svett Texas, Nov. 13, giving the following account of a fight

Texas, Nov. 13, giving the following account of a light with Indians:

"Cap'. Brad the of the 2d Cavalry, with a portion of his company, while scouting up the main branch of the Carcho, on the 2th inst., came in can's at with ten Camanche warriors and one squaw, on their way down toward the settlements; and after a light of about three hours, ancoceded in killing off the whole party of Indians except the squaw, whom they brought into Fort McKavett unburt. The whole of their animals, two good rifics, everal bows and arrows, shields, and other Indian fixings, fell into the hands of the captors. Capt. Bradfate had one of his men shot through both egs with a title ball, and one of his horses wounded

with an arrow. The clothing and bate of the Castain with an arrow. The clothing and bats of the Captain and his party were pretty severely cut up with arrows. This has been a gallant affair while it insted, as the cavalry had to fight the Indians their own fashion, sometimes dismounted and fighting through the chaparal, and again mounting and charging over the prairie, crossing and recrossing the river, semetimes on foot and again on horseback. From some information Capt. Bradfute gleaned from the squaw, his prisoner (who speaks Spanish), he is led to believe that a larger party of Camanches are encamped high up on the Concho, and like a brave warrier, he is again in the saddle, and has put out this morning for the Concho, having been reenforced here by Lieut. Holabird and ten men of the 1st Infantry, mounted on mules."

HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY. The steamship Quaker City, Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, from Mobile at noon on the 22d, and Havana the 25th, at 8:30 a. m., having remained twenty-six hours in the latter port, arrived here on Monday morning at 34 o'clock, 3 days and 19 hours from Havana.

From Havana there is no local news to report There was no activity in business owing to the com mercement of the Christmas Holidays, and but little would be done during the present week.

Owing to the prevalence of a heavy norther for sev eral days, the thermometer was down to 60 deg above zero, in Havana on the 24th, which is a very rare circumstance in that climate.

The La Grarge Opera Troupe, opened on the 22d, with the "Trovatore," which was repeated on the 24th; on both occasions there was a fair attendance, but by no means crowded houses. The performance war, however, well received.

Sugan market firm," 45,000 bxs. on hand, Ex-CHANGE on New-York, 71 #71 discount: New-Orleans,

5j @ 6 do.; London, 4 P cent premium. Left in port, steamship Empire City, Griffen, from New-York for New-Orleans, to leave on the 25th. The Granada, Gray, from Aspinwall with the San Francisco mails, Dec. 5, arrived on the 24th.

The Quaker City passed in the Florida Straits, over 100 sail of vessels beating to the northward.

HAVANA, Dec. 23, 1856.

Some few months ago I wrote you in reference to a p'an presented to the "Sociedad Economica" for the establishment of a "model farm," in which the agricultural part was to form a separate department from the manufacturing processes. The idea has been taken up and acted on, and we shall scon have a practical demonstration of its fessibility. The site has not been fixed on, but sufficient land will be procured to give the experiment a fair trial. Only white, or free black labor is to be employed, and, as all the hands will be directly interested in the prosperity of the establishment, it ought to result in good for the island. Such of the Chinese who have served out their term of an-Chinese who have served out their term of apprenticeship and are willing to work on shares will be employed. The friends of the good cause indulge the fondest hopes of the ultimate success of the arduous undertaking. If it proves advantageous to all parties, as is supposed, a great problem will have been solved, and will evenfually exercise a great influence on the future of this island. The establishment owes its organization to General Concha and Senor Don Miguel Cardenas y Chavez. This last named gentleman has been appointed to superintend its organization. He is well qualified for the important post, and is sanguine of success.

Soain has not changed her policy toward Mexi-co in the slightest degree. A large squadron has co in the slightest degree. A large squadron has been got ready and is awaiting orders at Cadiz. It is a very respectable force, and, joined to the squadron here, will make an imposing appearance. As to its efficiency for the objects proposed, no prediction can be safely risked. I suppose the unsettled state of affairs in the Peninsula has produced this delay. The Madrid journals continue to urge the enforcement of the Spanish claims, not so much for their justness as to overthrow the ex-isting government, if possible, by outside pressure. Several memb rs of the Mexican clergy are at present in Madrid, intriguing with the enemies of their country. The secret spring of their actions is undoubtedly owing to Comonfort's executing the deree against church property, and having sent away the unruly bisbops who were exciting the peas-airry and "leperos" to rebellion. In Spain their clamors against the tyrant Comonfort find a ready echo, for this persecutor of the church has also reused to pay a fraudulent debt contracted by an instrument of European powers. It is not known when the expedition against Vera Cruz will sail, but some of the expeditionary vessels are daily ex-pected. I do not think that the whole Spanish Navy, with their old-fashioned artillery, is able to capture San Juan de Ulloa.

We have had nothing new from St. Domingo since my last, except the decree of the Senate against Gen. Santa Ana's holding the office of Commander-in-Chief of the army, the President being by the Constitution de facto commander of all the land and naval forces of the Republic. It is now a well ascertained fact, that Gen. Santa Ana now a well ascertained fact, that Gen. Santa Ana has been bought over to favor the American treaty, which cedes Lemana to the United States, as a nucleus to carry out the schemes tried in Kansas. From information given by one of the parties to that treaty, and actually in this city at present, I am induced to believe that this view is a correct one, and that when all the facts of the case are duly published and read by the people of the United published and read by the people of the United States, it will be seen that there has been a secret policy in all the flaming announcements of outrages perpetrated on the American flag, &c. From a callin and invastid proposal of all the first. perpetrated on the American flag, &c. From a calm and impartial perusal of all the facts connected with the case, I am convinced that the people of St. Domingo have acted with the greatest moderation, considering that their freedom was senearly being bartered away by their President.

The amount of money subscribed toward the Great Western Road, to be built to Pinar del Rio,

now exceeds \$3,000,009. The Company is fully organized, and ground will be broke next March. The road will commence at Guanajay, the western-most terminus of the Havana Road. There seems to be little difficulty in raising the whole amount in the island, without reserting to loans from abroad. The character of the persons at the head of the un-dertaking is a sufficient guaranty of its successful

Completion.

Last Saturday being the birthday of the Last Saturday being the birthday of the young Princess of Asiarias, General Coucha reviewed the militia cavalry of the jurisdiction of Havana. They turned out strong and looked well. I suppose there were more than 1,500 men on the parade ground, which is a large cavalry force. The horses of this island, although hardy and onduring, are not large enough to inspire dread of being run over. The men were armed with swords and long lances, trimmed with red and yellow harding. Some of the squadrons were prolew bunting. Some of the squadrons were provided with rifles. The General seemed satisfied with the maneuvres, which were executed at his orders with considerable precision. These volunteer lancers are usually called malojeros—foddorvenders, rather an unmilitary name to apply to such gaily-dressed soldiers, but originating, I supsuch garly-dressed soldiers, but originating, I sup-pose, from the nature of their employment, the, most of them being venders of this essential article.

Max Maretzak is here with the sential article.

Max Maretzek is here with his troupe. They gave the "Trasiata" last night. The house was crowled, every box being occupied. Our public applauded the artistes, but we kave been accustemed to bether. The great part of the rich Creole temed to better. The great part at the rich Creote families have gone to the country to spend the Christmas helidays, the only season of the year when a vigit will repay one for the trouble and inconvenience. Our Captain-General gises his weekly soirces, just as if he felt sure of his position. A great many American ladies were present inst Wednesday evening, and if the Genaral were to be judged by the opinions of our countrywomen, he would be the finest fellow in the world. A slight acquaintance with their love for gold buttons and epsulettes, influees me to lay all this praise to the love of the wonderful.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATE OFFICERS ELECT. -This ceremony will take place in the Hall of the Capitol on New Year's Day, at 10 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.-The Legislature will meet on Tuesday of pest week, at 11 o'clock.

THE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER BEN-NETT AND A JURY-PRELIMINARY MED-ICAL EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

An investigation into the circumstances attending e death of Cornelius Carnon, who was killed or Sunday, about noon, by John Wesley Layman, was made at the house of deceased, near Fort Hamilton, L. L. yesterday afternoon.

Previous to the investigation a medical examination

of the prisoner was made at the house of Coroner Wi rart E. Benned, Bay Ridge, by Dr. H. L. Bartiett of New-Utrecht, and Dr. C. G. Rothe of Fort Hamilton. in answer to questions by the physicians, the pris-oner stated that he had always been in good health; that he had been guilty of a nameless practice since he was eleven years of age, until within about two years back, when he became "bewitched" by the spiritualists. As for committing the deed with which he is charged, he said he did it because he wanted morely to go to Louisiana, where he had some friends living who were employed in the Post-Office. He had often thought of perpetrating a deed of this kind for the last two or three years, and taking up stealing for a living. After detailing the same particulars pub-lished yesterday, he said that after killing the man ha

a living. After detailing the same particulars published yesterday, he said that after killing the man ha took the lines. The body leaned against him for a short distance, but, becoming so heavy as to be inconvenient, he pisced it in the fore part of the wagon until he came to a hellow, when he threw it cut. A man came along the road, but he did not notice him the prisoner). He stepped the wagon when he threw the body out, and was serry he killed him when he found he had no money. If he had had plenty of money he would have been satisfied.

He said he was a Spiritualist. The spirits manifested themselves to him in the Station-House. They wanted to get him out of the way. Six spirits came to him, one was Mrs. Dennison and the other Mrs. Robinson; saw them in the street some time ago; knew that it was Mrs. Dennison, as she had written a piece about a little girl, which appeared in The Sun newspaper. The piece, he thought, was headed "A Dying Girl." He thought of it because he had been transformed into Mrs. Robinson—the charge having been brought at time months. He worked at his trade all the time he was hear, she manifested the fact to him that it was see. Subsequently he was transformed into Mrs. Robinson—the charge having been brought about by witchery—and that it was their object, as well as their interest, to kill him: for in that event thay would be more henored in the spirit world. One reason why he wanted more was that the spirit of the first-named imaginary lady apoke to him about his poverty and degradator. She did not wish him to become rish, but would be pleased to see him go to destruction.

The prisoner went on in the strain for more than half an hour making the most about she had a humming in his ears. His sight was quite clear, and he could see any chief distinctly.

After this extanication the prisoner was conveyed heat to the circ to Combs and Office Rush, and

any chiect distinctly.

After this examination the prisoner was conveyed back to the city by Cspt. Combs and Office Bush, and the Coroner preceded to the house of deceased, about two miles distant, where the inquest was held before

back to the city by Capt. Combs and Office Bush, and the Coroner proceeded to the house of deceased, about two miles distant, where the inquest was held before the folicwing Jury:

James Gould, Samuel Hall,
Wm. Field, Wm. Boyls,
Martin Bennettt, Mm. Boyls,
Martin Bennettt, Wm. Boyls,
Martin Bennettt, Wm. Boyls,
Martin Bennettt, Wm. Boyls,
Martin Bennettt, The following is the evidence:
Jonathan Saul, sworn—Resides in Forty-ninth street;
was acquarated with deceased; had hown him for six or seven years, since he man from Ireland; saw him about 9 o'clee', sunday morning with Mrs. Mathewson in a wagon; about 11 o'clock saw him pulling up in Third avenue hear Witty-recond street, where he took the prisoner in; I was about a wagon going toward Fort Hamilton: saw a dash and heard the report of a pistol: thought they were shooting birds; the wagor had passed him on the road; took no particular notice of the prisoner; I was about 150 or 200 vards distant when the shot was fired; I passed on and saw a man lying in the road; he was lying in the pattern, his head toward the fence and legs toward the road; I thought he was druck and passed on; picked up a whip (which was identified as belonging to deceased).

Teter T. Keegan, resides corner of Thirty-seventh street and Third avenue: Saw the pilsoner in front of my house about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning; he stood on the steep about ten minutes, and looked in at the wincew: I opened the door, and he looked at me; the race put his hands in his pochets, and I noticed a strargeness in his manter; I came out the second time and he watched me, when he soon after went off toward the new entrance on Thirty, sixth sheet; he recognized me in Court this morning, and said I was the man be intended to shock, but thought I had not enough money about me.

Abraham Degreff, sworn—Reside at Bay Ridge; was standing at Haldings Gate, Third avenue, near the Epicopsi Church, about noon on Sunday; saw a horre and wagon pass toward Fort Hamilton, it belonders to keep him steady; did not recognize

Dr. C. G. Rethe, sworn—Am a physician and surgeen; reside at Fort Hamilton; assisted in the postmertem examination of the body of Cornelius Cannon with Dr. Bartlett; sew the body in the road yesterday as it was discovered; detected a wound in the back part of the skull; the wound had been made apparently by a ball—a small, round wound one-third of assince in diameter; there was no fracture of the skull; latroduced a probe into the wound to the extent of about six inches; noatris were filled with coagulated blood; no other marks of violence to be found on the body; in making the post-moriem examination with Dr. Bartlett, twenty-ix hours after death, we found that the ball had cut a smooth, round hole through the occipital bone about one inch from the medium line and immediately above the occipital ridge. On opening the skull, the membranes of the brain appeared seme-shat congested. About one inch from the weard in the skull, a round piece of bone was found in the brain which fifted the hole in the skull. The b.ll which bad entered the left posterior lobe of the brain just about the cerebelum, had passed in a straight line through the brain, and was found in the right anterior labe near the fractal bone, which it had not touched. Instantaneous death must have been the result of this woosd.

I had a conversation with the presoner to-day, but Dr. C. G. Rethe, sworn-Am a physician and sur

bad a conversation with the presence to-day, but

I had a conversation with the prisoner to-day, but ear not form a definite opinion as to the state of his mid. He has some queer ideas about spiritualism, but in other respects he reasons like any other man. It would require a close examination to decide upon so ifficult a matter, the deception is so very easy.

Dr. H. L. Bartlett, soorn—Am a physician and surgeen; corroborate medical testimony of preceding witness; as to the condition of the prisoner I think he is inassae; I have no doubt he is deranged, and has been for ome time; he is in a state of silenation of mind in consequence of physical disease and religious mental abetration.

To the Juny—The nature of physical disease is a

To the Jury.—The nature of physical disease is a

To the Jury—The nature of physical disease is a nervous debuilty consequent upon reliabase, which reams to have been practiced by this men for ten years past, and that is enough to make any one crazy; accretized to his own evidence be has not been a drinking man; his pube is regular, at 85 when I felt it, which a extraordinary in a years man pisced in the peculion he is: he take as calmly as any one can; don't think it pessible that he coold dissemulate so much.

John Pope swort—Reside at Bay Ridge. Tastified to seeing prisoner drives past his nonce toward Fort Handleon. Thought the other man was sick. Noticed, a good deal of blood on the back part of the wagon. Followed them in company with Mat. Heffern, bocause. I thought the man was dying. When about half a miletow my house one man got out and can round the wages, a two or three times. I ran towards them. Lost of them in the hollow. When I got on the hill he prisoner was getting in the wagon and drove off. Thought if was all right—that he was gaing to the Doctor's and came back. My girl came homes bortly after and take me a dead man was lying on the road, and she if ought it was Correline Cannon. I went up say identified him. I the n followed in the track of the angulerer, and found him in Hoboten. He was than in the custody of the-officers.

er, and found that in Hoboten. The wasted of the discussion of the

This concludes the evidence, and the jury found; had the deceased Cornelius Camon had here willfally war-

dered by John Wesley Layman. The descared was 15 years of use and leaves a wife

Propert in STEAM POWER.-Who can inform us concerning the effects of Harshman's method of generating steam? Does it consist in simply covering tha botler leavely with a copper on he? and does it produce any effect other has simply preserving the